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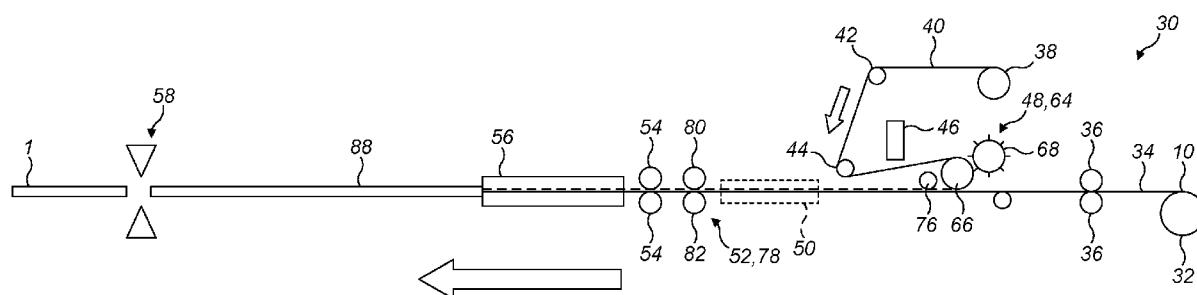


FIG. 2a

(57) Abstract: A method for continuously manufacturing aerosol generating articles (1) comprises: (i) providing a continuous web (34) of an aerosol generating substrate (10); (ii) applying at least one susceptor patch (28) to a surface of the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating substrate (10); (iii) cutting the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating substrate (10) and the at least one susceptor patch (28) applied to the surface thereof to form a plurality of aerosol generating strips (16) and a plurality of susceptor strips (18); and (iv) forming the plurality of aerosol generating strips (16) and the plurality of susceptor strips (18) into a continuous rod (88).

METHOD FOR MANUFACTURING AEROSOL GENERATING ARTICLES

Technical Field

5 The present disclosure relates generally to aerosol generating articles, and more particularly to an aerosol generating article for use with an aerosol generating device for heating the aerosol generating article to generate an aerosol for inhalation by a user. Embodiments of the present disclosure relate in particular to a method for continuously manufacturing aerosol generating articles. The present disclosure is particularly
10 applicable to the manufacture of aerosol generating articles for use with a portable (hand-held) aerosol generating device.

Technical Background

The popularity and use of reduced-risk or modified-risk devices (also known as aerosol
15 generating devices or vapour generating devices) has grown rapidly in recent years as an alternative to the use of traditional tobacco products. Various devices and systems are available that heat or warm aerosol generating substances to generate an aerosol for inhalation by a user.

20 A commonly available reduced-risk or modified-risk device is the heated substrate aerosol generating device, or so-called heat-not-burn device. Devices of this type generate an aerosol or vapour by heating an aerosol generating substrate to a temperature typically in the range 150°C to 300°C. Heating the aerosol generating substrate to a temperature within this range, without burning or combusting the aerosol
25 generating substrate, generates a vapour which typically cools and condenses to form an aerosol for inhalation by a user of the device.

Currently available aerosol generating devices can use one of a number of different approaches to provide heat to the aerosol generating substrate. One such approach is to
30 provide an aerosol generating device which employs an induction heating system. In such a device, an induction coil is provided in the device and an inductively heatable susceptor is provided to heat the aerosol generating substrate. Electrical energy is

- 2 -

supplied to the induction coil when a user activates the device which in turn generates an alternating electromagnetic field. The susceptor couples with the electromagnetic field and generates heat which is transferred, for example by conduction, to the aerosol generating substrate and an aerosol is generated as the aerosol generating substrate is heated.

It can be convenient to provide both the aerosol generating substrate and the inductively heatable susceptor together, in the form of an aerosol generating article which can be inserted by a user into an aerosol generating device. As such, there is a need to provide a method which facilitates the manufacture of aerosol generating articles, and in particular which enables aerosol generating articles to be mass-produced easily and consistently.

Summary of the Disclosure

According to a first aspect of the present disclosure, there is provided a method for continuously manufacturing aerosol generating articles, the method comprising:

- (i) providing a continuous web of an aerosol generating substrate;
- (ii) applying at least one susceptor patch to a surface of the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate;
- (iii) cutting the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate and the at least one susceptor patch applied to the surface thereof to form a plurality of aerosol generating strips and a plurality of susceptor strips; and
- (iv) forming the plurality of aerosol generating strips and the plurality of susceptor strips into a continuous rod.

Aerosol generating articles produced by the method are for use with an aerosol generating device for heating the aerosol generating strips, without burning the aerosol generating strips, to volatise at least one component of the aerosol generating strips and thereby generate a heated vapour which cools and condenses to form an aerosol for inhalation by a user of the aerosol generating device. The aerosol generating device is a hand-held, portable, device.

- 3 -

In general terms, a vapour is a substance in the gas phase at a temperature lower than its critical temperature, which means that the vapour can be condensed to a liquid by increasing its pressure without reducing the temperature, whereas an aerosol is a suspension of fine solid particles or liquid droplets, in air or another gas. It should, however, be noted that the terms 'aerosol' and 'vapour' may be used interchangeably in this specification, particularly with regard to the form of the inhalable medium that is generated for inhalation by a user.

The method according to the present disclosure facilitates the manufacture of aerosol generating articles and in particular enables aerosol generating articles to be mass produced consistently and with relative ease. The combination of aerosol generating strips and susceptor strips in aerosol generating articles produced by the method according to the present disclosure provides effective heat transfer from the susceptor strips to the aerosol generating strips during use of the aerosol generating articles in an aerosol generating device. This in turn provides effective and uniform heating of the aerosol generating strips and, thus, reliable vapour generation.

Step (iii) may comprise simultaneously cutting the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate and the at least one susceptor patch applied to the surface thereof. The provision of a single, combined, cutting step may facilitate the mass production of aerosol generating articles.

Step (iii) may be performed using a rotary cutter unit. The rotary cutter unit may include a first cutting drum and a second cutting drum. The first cutting drum may have circumferentially extending first cutting formations. The second cutting drum may have circumferentially extending second cutting formations. The first and second cutting formations may cooperate to cut the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate and the at least one susceptor patch applied to the surface thereof to form the plurality of aerosol generating strips and the plurality of susceptor strips. The use of a rotary cutter unit allows continuous, and high-speed, manufacture of aerosol generating articles to be readily achieved.

- 4 -

Each of the plurality of aerosol generating strips and each of the plurality of susceptor strips may have a width of between approximately 0.1 mm and 5.0 mm, possibly between approximately 0.5 mm and 2.0 mm. Each of the plurality of aerosol generating strips and each of the plurality of susceptor strips may have a width of 1.0 mm. These
5 width dimensions ensure that aerosol generating articles manufactured using the method according to the present disclosure contain an optimum number of aerosol generating strips and susceptor strips to allow uniform airflow through the aerosol generating article and the generation of an acceptable quantity of vapour or aerosol. If the width of the aerosol generating strips and/or susceptor strips is too low, the strength
10 of the strips may be reduced and, consequently, mass production of aerosol generating articles may become difficult.

Step (ii) may comprise adhering the at least one susceptor patch to the surface of the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate using an adhesive. A good bond
15 between the susceptor patch and the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate is thereby achieved, ensuring that the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate and the adhered susceptor patch can be cut effectively and reliably during step (iii) to form the aerosol generating strips and the susceptor strips.

20 The method may comprise, after step (ii) and prior to step (iii), heating the adhesive to cure or set the adhesive. This may help to strengthen the bond between the susceptor patch and the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate. A trade-off is, however, needed because excessive heating may initiate the release of one or more volatile components from the aerosol generating substrate, whereas the aim is that volatile
25 components should only be released during heating of aerosol generating articles manufactured by the method in an aerosol generating device. On the other hand, insufficient heating may not cure or set the adhesive. The heating temperature must, therefore, be carefully selected based on the characteristics of both the aerosol generating substrate and the adhesive.

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The continuous web of aerosol generating substrate provided in step (i) may include a substantially flat surface which may have a centre line. Step (ii) may comprise applying

- 5 -

the at least one susceptor patch to the substantially flat surface substantially along the centre line. Accurate and consistent positioning of the susceptor patch along the centre line ensures that aerosol generating articles manufactured by the method according to the present disclosure have consistent and repeatable characteristics.

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Step (ii) may comprise consecutively applying a plurality of susceptor patches to the surface of the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate with a predefined and constant spacing between each successive susceptor patch. The predefined and constant ‘spacing’ between each successive susceptor patch is the shortest distance between successive (i.e., adjacent) susceptor patches, i.e., the distance or gap between the edges of successive (i.e., adjacent) susceptor patches. Step (iii) may comprise cutting the continuous web of aerosol generating substrate and the plurality of susceptor patches applied to the surface thereof to form a plurality of aerosol generating strips and a plurality of susceptor strips. The mass production of aerosol generating articles is thereby readily achieved.

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The at least one susceptor patch may have a length between 5 mm and 50 mm, preferably between 10 mm and 30 mm. The at least one susceptor patch may have a width between 0.1 mm and 5 mm, preferably between 0.5 mm and 2 mm. The at least one susceptor patch may have a thickness between 1 μm and 500 μm , preferably between 10 μm and 100 μm , and possibly approximately 50 μm . Susceptor patches with these dimensions are particularly suitable for the manufacture of aerosol generating articles.

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The method may further comprise (v) cutting the continuous rod to form a plurality of individual aerosol generating articles. Each individual aerosol generating article may comprise a plurality of susceptor strips formed in step (iii) by cutting a single susceptor patch. Continuous and mass production of aerosol generating articles is, thereby, readily achieved.

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Step (v) may comprise cutting the continuous rod at a position between the susceptor strips formed in step (iii) by cutting adjacent susceptor patches. Cutting the continuous

- 6 -

rod in this way ensures that the individual aerosol generating articles formed by cutting the continuous rod each comprise a plurality of susceptor strips formed from an individual susceptor patch and, thus, that the aerosol generating articles are consistent and repeatable. Also, because the susceptor strips are not cut during step (v), wear
5 during the cutting step (e.g., on a cutting unit) is minimised.

Step (v) may comprise cutting the continuous rod substantially at a midpoint between the susceptor strips formed in step (iii) by cutting adjacent susceptor patches. In this way, the ends of the susceptor strips are spaced inwardly from both ends of the resultant
10 aerosol generating article and are not visible at either end of the aerosol generating article. This may improve the user acceptance of aerosol generating articles manufactured by the method according to the present disclosure by ensuring that the susceptor strips are not visible at a distal end of the aerosol generating articles. Furthermore, because the susceptor strips are fully embedded in the aerosol generating
15 substrate of the resultant aerosol generating article, this may allow an aerosol or vapour to be generated more effectively because the susceptor strips are fully surrounded by the aerosol generating strips and, therefore, heat transfer from the susceptor strips to the aerosol generating strips is maximised.

20 The at least one susceptor patch that is cut during step (iii) to form the susceptor strips may comprise an inductively heatable susceptor material, such as one or more, but not limited, of aluminium, iron, nickel, stainless steel, carbon steel, and alloys thereof, e.g. Nickel Chromium or Nickel Copper. With the application of an electromagnetic field in its vicinity during use of the aerosol generating article in an aerosol generating
25 device, the susceptor strips may generate heat due to eddy currents and magnetic hysteresis losses resulting in a conversion of energy from electromagnetic to heat.

The aerosol generating substrate may be any type of solid or semi-solid material. Example types of aerosol generating solids include powder, granules, pellets, shreds,
30 strands, particles, gel, strips, loose leaves, cut leaves, cut filler, porous material, foam material or sheets. The aerosol generating substrate may comprise plant derived material and in particular, may comprise tobacco. It may advantageously comprise

- 7 -

reconstituted tobacco, for example including tobacco and any one or more of cellulose fibres, tobacco stalk fibres and inorganic fillers such as CaCO_3 .

Consequently, the aerosol generating device with which the aerosol generating articles
5 are intended for use may be referred to as a “heated tobacco device”, a “heat-not-burn tobacco device”, a “device for vaporising tobacco products”, and the like, with this being interpreted as a device suitable for achieving these effects. The features disclosed herein are equally applicable to devices which are designed to vaporise any aerosol generating substrate.

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The continuous rod may be circumscribed by a paper wrapper. Thus, the method may further comprise wrapping the continuous rod with a paper wrapper.

The aerosol generating article may be formed substantially in the shape of a stick, and
15 may broadly resemble a cigarette, having a tubular region with an aerosol generating substrate arranged in a suitable manner. The aerosol generating article may include a filter segment, for example comprising cellulose acetate fibres, at a proximal end of the aerosol generating article. The filter segment may constitute a mouthpiece filter. The filter segment may be in coaxial alignment with the aerosol generating substrate. One
20 or more vapour collection regions, cooling regions, and other structures may also be included in some designs.

The aerosol generating substrate may comprise an aerosol-former. Examples of aerosol-formers include polyhydric alcohols and mixtures thereof such as glycerine or
25 propylene glycol. Typically, the aerosol generating substrate may comprise an aerosol-former content of between approximately 5% and approximately 50% on a dry weight basis. In some embodiments, the aerosol generating substrate may comprise an aerosol-former content of between approximately 10% and approximately 20% on a dry weight basis, and possibly approximately 15% on a dry weight basis.

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- 8 -

Upon heating, the aerosol generating substrate, and in particular the aerosol generating strips, may release volatile compounds. The volatile compounds may include nicotine or flavour compounds such as tobacco flavouring.

5 **Brief Description of the Drawings**

- Figure 1a is a diagrammatic cross-sectional side view of an aerosol generating article;
Figure 1b is a diagrammatic cross-sectional view along the line A-A in Figure 1a;
Figure 2a is a diagrammatic illustration of an apparatus and method according to the present disclosure for manufacturing the aerosol generating article illustrated in Figures
10 1a and 1b;
Figure 2b is a plan view of an aerosol generating substrate and susceptor patches as the aerosol generating substrate and susceptor patches move in the direction shown by the arrow through the apparatus illustrated in Figure 2a;
Figure 3 is a plan view of a section of a continuous web of susceptor material showing
15 adhesive areas and non-adhesive areas;
Figure 4 is a functional illustration of part of the apparatus and method of Figure 2a schematically illustrating the formation of susceptor patches from a continuous web of susceptor material and the application of the susceptor patches to a surface of a continuous web of aerosol generating substrate;
20 Figure 5 is a diagrammatic perspective view of a susceptor cutting unit; and
Figure 6 is a diagrammatic illustration of a strip cutting unit.

Detailed Description of Embodiments

- Embodiments of the present disclosure will now be described by way of example only
25 and with reference to the accompanying drawings.

- Referring initially to Figures 1a and 1b, there is shown an aerosol generating article 1 for use with an aerosol generating device that comprises an induction heating system to inductively heat the aerosol generating article 1 and thereby generate an aerosol for
30 inhalation by a user of the device. Such devices are known in the art and will not be described in further detail in this specification. The aerosol generating article 1 is elongate, having a distal end 11a and a proximal end (or mouth end) 11b, and is

- 9 -

substantially cylindrical. The circular cross-section facilitates handling of the article 1 by a user and insertion of the article 1 into a cavity or heating compartment of an aerosol generating device.

- 5 The aerosol generating article 1 comprises an aerosol generating substrate 10 having first and second ends 10a, 10b and an inductively heatable susceptor 12. The aerosol generating substrate 10 and the inductively heatable susceptor 12 are positioned in, and enclosed by, a wrapper 14. The wrapper 14 comprises a material which is substantially non-electrically conductive and non-magnetically permeable. In the illustrated
10 example, the wrapper 14 is a paper wrapper and may comprise cigarette paper.

The aerosol generating article 1 may have a total length, measured between the distal end 11a and the proximal (mouth) end 11b, between 30 mm and 100 mm, preferably between 50 mm and 70 mm, possibly approximately 55 mm. The aerosol generating
15 substrate 10 may have a total length, measured between the first and second ends 10a, 10b, between 5 mm and 50 mm, preferably between 10 mm and 30 mm, possibly approximately 20 mm. The aerosol generating article 1 may have a diameter between 5 mm and 10 mm, preferably between 6 mm and 8 mm, possibly approximately 7 mm.

- 20 The aerosol generating substrate 10 comprises a plurality of elongate first strips 15 comprising an aerosol generating material. The plurality of elongate first strips 15 constitute aerosol generating strips 16 and are substantially oriented in a longitudinal direction of the aerosol generating article 1. The elongate first strips 15 are typically foldless in the longitudinal direction to ensure that the air flow route is not interrupted
25 and that a uniform air flow through the article 1 can be achieved.

The inductively heatable susceptor 12 comprises a plurality of elongate second strips 13 comprising an inductively heatable susceptor material. The plurality of elongate second strips 13 constitute susceptor strips 18 and are also substantially oriented in the
30 longitudinal direction of the aerosol generating article 1. The elongate second strips 13 are foldless in the longitudinal direction to prevent hot spots in the aerosol generating substrate 10.

- 10 -

The aerosol generating article 1 comprises a plurality of elongate third strips 17 (see Figure 1b) comprising an aerosol generating material. The elongate third strips 17 also constitute aerosol generating strips 16 and are substantially oriented in the longitudinal
5 direction of the aerosol generating article 1. The elongate third strips 17 have the same length as the elongate first strips 15, and thus the aerosol generating strips 16 within the aerosol generating article 1 all have the same length. The elongate second strips 13 are adhered to the elongate third strips 17, and the elongate second strips 13 and the elongate third strips 17 have the same width. In preferred embodiments, the elongate
10 first strips 15 also have the same width as the elongate second strips 13 and the elongate third strips 17.

The elongate first strips 15, the elongate second strips 13 and the elongate third strips 17 are arranged to form a substantially rod-shaped aerosol generating article 1 and can
15 be randomly distributed throughout the cross-section of the rod-shaped aerosol generating article 1 such that they have a plurality of different orientations within the cross-section of the aerosol generating article 1. Although not apparent from Figure 1b, a sufficient number of elongate first strips 15 are provided to substantially fill the cross-section of the aerosol generating substrate 10, and it will be understood that a smaller
20 number of elongate first strips 15 are shown merely for illustration purposes. It should also be noted that any suitable number of elongate second strips 13 can be positioned in the aerosol generating substrate 10, depending on the heating requirements. Each of the elongate second strips 13 is advantageously surrounded by elongate first strips 15 thereby ensuring that heat transfer to the elongate first strips 15 is maximised and that
25 the likelihood of contact between the elongate second strips 13 is minimised.

As best seen in Figure 1a, each of the plurality of elongate first strips 15 has a distal end 15a and each of the plurality of elongate second strips 13 has a distal end 13a. The distal ends 15a of the elongate first strips 15 form the first end 10a of the aerosol
30 generating substrate 10 and, correspondingly, the distal end 11a of the aerosol generating article 1. The elongate second strips 13 are shorter than the elongate first strips 15 and the elongate third strips 17. The distal ends 13a of the elongate second

- 11 -

strips 13 are positioned inwardly from the distal ends 15a of the elongate first strips 15. The distal ends 13a of the elongate second strips 13 are, therefore, not visible at the distal end 11a of the aerosol generating article 1.

5 The aerosol generating article 1 comprises a mouthpiece segment 20 positioned downstream of the aerosol generating substrate 10. The aerosol generating substrate 10 and the mouthpiece segment 20 are arranged in coaxial alignment inside the wrapper 14 to hold the components in position to form the rod-shaped aerosol generating article 1.

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In the illustrated embodiment, the mouthpiece segment 20 comprises the following components arranged sequentially and in co-axial alignment in a downstream direction, in other words from the distal end 11a to the proximal (mouth) end 11b of the aerosol generating article 1: a cooling segment 22, a center hole segment 23 and a filter segment 15 24. The cooling segment 22 comprises a hollow paper tube 22a having a thickness which is greater than the thickness of the paper wrapper 14. The center hole segment 23 may comprise a cured mixture containing cellulose acetate fibres and a plasticizer, and functions to increase the strength of the mouthpiece segment 20. The filter segment 24 typically comprises cellulose acetate fibres and acts as a mouthpiece filter. As heated 20 vapour flows from the aerosol generating substrate 10 towards the proximal (mouth) end 11b of the aerosol generating article 1, the vapour cools and condenses as it passes through the cooling segment 22 and the center hole segment 23 to form an aerosol with suitable characteristics for inhalation by a user through the filter segment 24.

25 The elongate first strips 15 and elongate third strips 17 typically comprise plant derived material, such as tobacco. The elongate first strips 15 and elongate third strips 17 can advantageously comprise reconstituted tobacco including tobacco and any one or more of cellulose fibres, tobacco stalk fibres and inorganic fillers such as CaCO₃.

30 The elongate first strips 15 and elongate third strips 17 typically comprise an aerosol-former such as glycerine or propylene glycol. Typically, the elongate first strips 15 and elongate third strips 17 comprise an aerosol-former content of between approximately

- 12 -

5% and approximately 50% on a dry weight basis. Upon heating, the elongate first strips 15 and elongate third strips 17 release volatile compounds possibly including nicotine or flavour compounds such as tobacco flavouring.

5 When a time varying electromagnetic field is applied in the vicinity of the elongate second strips 13 during use of the article 1 in an aerosol generating device, heat is generated in the elongate second strips 13 due to eddy currents and magnetic hysteresis losses. The heat is transferred from the elongate second strips 13 to the elongate first strips 15 and elongate third strips 17 to heat the elongate first strips 15 and elongate
10 third strips 17 without burning them to release one or more volatile compounds and thereby generate a vapour. As a user inhales through the filter segment 24, the heated vapour is drawn in a downstream direction through the article 1 from the first end 10a of the aerosol generating substrate 10 towards the second end 10b of the aerosol generating substrate 10, and towards the filter segment 24. As noted above, as the
15 heated vapour flows through the cooling segment 22 and the center hole segment 23 towards the filter segment 24, the heated vapour cools and condenses to form an aerosol with suitable characteristics for inhalation by a user through the filter segment 24.

Manufacture of Aerosol Generating Articles

20 Apparatus 30 and methods suitable for manufacturing aerosol generating articles according to the present disclosure, such as the aerosol generating article 1 described above with reference to Figures 1a and 1b, will now be described.

Referring to Figure 2a, there is shown a diagrammatic illustration of an apparatus 30
25 and method for manufacturing the aerosol generating article 1 described above with reference to Figures 1a and 1b. Figure 2b is a plan view of an aerosol generating substrate 10 and susceptor patches 28 as they move through the apparatus 30, in the direction of the arrow in Figure 2b.

30 The apparatus 30 comprises a substrate supply reel 32 (e.g. a first bobbin) which carries a continuous web 34 of an aerosol generating substrate 10 having a substantially flat surface and first feed rollers 36 for controlling the feed of the continuous web 34 of

- 13 -

aerosol generating substrate 10. The apparatus 30 may also include a web tension regulator and a web edge control system as will be understood by one of ordinary skill in the art, but these additional components are not essential in the context of the present disclosure and have, therefore, been omitted for the sake of simplicity.

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The apparatus 30 comprises a susceptor supply reel 38 (e.g. a second bobbin) which carries a continuous web 40 of susceptor material, feed rollers 42, 44 for controlling the feed of the continuous web 40 of susceptor material, an adhesive applicator unit 46, and a susceptor cutting unit 48.

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The apparatus 30 further comprises an optional heater 50, a strip cutting unit 52, feed rollers 54, a rod forming unit 56, and a rod cutting unit 58.

Susceptor Patch Preparation

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In operation, a continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 is continuously supplied from the substrate supply reel 32. At the same time, a continuous web 40 of susceptor material is continuously supplied from the susceptor supply reel 38, via the feed rollers 42, 44, to the adhesive applicator unit 46. The adhesive applicator unit 46 applies an adhesive 47 to a surface of the continuous web 40 of susceptor material. In the illustrated example, the adhesive applicator unit 46 applies the adhesive 47 to the surface of the continuous web 40 of susceptor material intermittently, and across the full width of the web 40. In this way, discrete adhesive areas 60 (see Figures 3 and 4) are formed on the surface of the continuous web 40 of susceptor material, with adhesive-free areas 62 being formed between adjacent adhesive areas 60 in the direction of travel of the continuous web 40 of susceptor material.

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The continuous web 40 of susceptor material is supplied from the adhesive applicator unit 46 to the susceptor cutting unit 48 which continuously cuts the continuous web 40 of susceptor material to form a plurality of susceptor patches 28. As best seen in Figure 2b, the continuous web 40 of susceptor material, and hence the susceptor patches 28, have a width which is substantially less than a width of the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10. For example, the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating

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- 14 -

substrate 10 can have a width of approximately 140 mm whereas the continuous web 40 of susceptor material, and hence the susceptor patches 28, can have a width of between approximately 0.1 mm and 5 mm. In some embodiments, the susceptor patches 28 can have a length of between approximately 5 mm and 50 mm in the direction of travel of the continuous web 40 of susceptor material and can have a thickness of between approximately 1 μm and 500 μm .

In order to minimise soiling of the susceptor cutting unit 48 by the adhesive 47 applied to the continuous web 40 of susceptor material by the adhesive applicator unit 46, the susceptor cutting unit 48 cuts the continuous web 40 of susceptor material in the adhesive-free areas 62, that is at positions between the adhesive areas 60 on the surface of the continuous web 40 of susceptor material. This can be achieved by synchronising the operation of the susceptor cutting unit 48 with the movement of the continuous web 40 of susceptor material.

Referring to Figure 5, the susceptor cutting unit 48 comprises a rotary cutting unit 64 comprising a support drum 66 and a cutting drum 68. The support drum 66 supports the continuous web 40 of susceptor material around its periphery and includes a plurality of circumferentially spaced recesses 70 around its periphery. The support drum 66 is typically a suction drum and the continuous web 40 of susceptor material and susceptor patches 28 are supported around the periphery of the suction drum by a suction force applied through suction ports 67. The cutting drum 68 includes a plurality of circumferentially spaced cutting elements 72, for example projecting cutting blades, around its periphery and the cutting elements 72 cooperate with (e.g., extend into) the circumferentially spaced recesses 70 during synchronised rotation of both the support drum 66 and the cutting drum 68 in opposite directions as shown by the arrows in Figure 5. This results in continuous shear cutting of the continuous web 40 of susceptor material to form a plurality of susceptor patches 28.

Susceptor Patch Application

The susceptor patches 28 provided by the susceptor cutting unit 48 can be applied to the surface of the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 so that there is

- 15 -

a constant and predetermined spacing 74 between the edges of each successive susceptor patch 28, for example as shown in Figures 2b and 4. The constant and predetermined spacing 74 may, for example, be between 1 mm and 20 mm. In order to generate the constant and predetermined spacing 74 between the edges of adjacent
5 susceptor patches 28, the susceptor cutting unit 48 permits relative movement between the continuous web 40 of susceptor material and the support drum 66 for a predetermined period of time immediately after the continuous web 40 of susceptor material carried by the support drum 66 has been cut by the cutting drum 68 to form a susceptor patch 28. This relative movement allows the continuous web 40 of susceptor
10 material to remain stationary or to travel at a reduced speed for a short period of time after a susceptor patch 28 has been cut from the continuous web 40 of susceptor material. The relative movement between the continuous web 40 of susceptor material and the support drum 66 can be achieved by, for example, reducing the suction force applied to the continuous web 40 of susceptor material by the support drum 66, whilst
15 at the same time maintaining an adequate suction force between the already cut susceptor patches 28 and the support drum 66 to ensure that there is no relative movement between the susceptor patches 28 and the support drum 66. In this way, a susceptor patch 28 that has been cut from the continuous web 40 of susceptor material by the susceptor cutting unit 48 is conveyed for a short period of time at a greater speed
20 than the continuous web 40 of susceptor material from which the susceptor patch 28 has been cut, thereby generating the desired constant and predetermined spacing 74 between the edges of adjacent susceptor patches 28.

The susceptor patches 28 with the adhesive 47 applied thereto are continuously and
25 consecutively adhered to the surface of the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 substantially along a centre line of the continuous web 34. Adjacent susceptor patches 28 are spaced apart in the direction of travel of the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate by the constant and predetermined spacing 74 between the edges of the susceptor patches 28 that is generated when the susceptor
30 patches 28 are formed in the susceptor cutting unit 48. In order to ensure that there is adequate adhesion between the susceptor patches 28 and the substantially flat surface of the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10, the susceptor patches 28

- 16 -

can be pressed onto the substantially flat surface by a cam roller 76, shown diagrammatically in Figure 2a. The rotation of the cam roller 76 is synchronized with the movement of the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 so that a pressing force is applied to consecutive susceptor patches 28, but not to the spaced
5 regions between consecutive susceptor patches 28.

Depending on the properties of the adhesive 47 applied to the continuous web 40 of susceptor material (and hence to the susceptor patches 28) by the adhesive applicator unit 46, the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 and the susceptor
10 patches 28 adhered to the surface thereof can be heated by the optional heater 50. This may help to cure or set the adhesive 47, and thereby ensure a good bond between each susceptor patch 28 and the surface of the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10. The heating temperature must be carefully selected based on the characteristics of both the aerosol generating substrate 10 and the adhesive 47, to ensure
15 that sufficient heating is achieved to cure or set the adhesive 47, whilst at the same time avoiding or at least minimising the release of volatile components from the aerosol generating substrate 10.

Strip Cutting

20 The continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 with the spaced susceptor patches 28 adhered to its surface is fed to the strip cutting unit 52 (best seen in Figure 6) which simultaneously cuts the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 and the susceptor patches 28 to form a plurality of continuous aerosol generating strips 16 and a plurality of susceptor strips 18. In an embodiment, the strip cutting unit 52
25 cuts the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 and the susceptor patches 28 to form aerosol generating strips 16 and susceptor strips 18 having a strip width of approximately 1 mm. Thus, if the susceptor patches 28 have a width of 5 mm as discussed above, it will be understood that five susceptor strips 18 are formed by cutting each susceptor patch 28.

30 The ends of the susceptor strips 18 formed by cutting the susceptor patches 28 are longitudinally spaced by the same predetermined and constant spacing 74 that was

- 17 -

present between the edges of adjacent susceptor patches 28. As shown in Figures 2a and 6, the strip cutting unit 52 is a rotary cutter unit 78 and comprises first and second cutting drums 80, 82. The first cutting drum 80 includes circumferentially extending first cutting formations 84 and the second cutting drum 82 includes circumferentially extending second cutting formations 86. The first and second cutting formations 84, 86 cooperate (e.g., intermesh) to shear cut the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 and the susceptor patches 28 in the direction of travel of the continuous web 34 to form the plurality of aerosol generating strips 16 and the plurality of susceptor strips 18. As will be appreciated from Figures 2b and 6, the aerosol generating strips 16 formed by cutting the central region of the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10 with susceptor patches 28 adhered to its surface have susceptor strips 18 (i.e., elongate second strips 13) adhered to them, and it is the aerosol generating strips 16 formed by cutting this central region that constitute the elongate third strips 17. On the other hand, the aerosol generating strips 16 formed by cutting the side regions of the continuous web 34 of aerosol generating substrate 10, on opposite sides of the susceptor patches 28, do not have susceptor strips 18 adhered to them and it is the aerosol generating strips 16 formed by cutting these side regions that constitute the elongate first strips 15.

Rod Formation

The aerosol generating strips 16 and the susceptor strips 18 are conveyed to the rod forming unit 56 where they are formed into a continuous rod 88. If desired, a continuous sheet of wrapping paper (not shown) can be supplied to the rod forming unit 56 from a supply reel (not shown) or can be supplied to a separate wrapping unit (again from a supply reel) which can be positioned downstream of the rod forming unit 56. As the sheet of wrapping paper is transported and guided through the rod forming unit 56 or the separate wrapping unit, it can be wrapped around the aerosol generating strips 16 and the susceptor strips 18 so that the continuous rod 88 is circumscribed by a wrapper 14.

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Rod Cutting

- 18 -

The continuous rod 88 (optionally circumscribed by a wrapper 14) is then transported to the rod cutting unit 58 where it is cut at appropriate positions into predetermined lengths to form multiple aerosol generating articles 1. The aerosol generating articles 1 formed by the rod cutting unit 58 may have a length between 5 mm and 50 mm, preferably between 10 mm and 30 mm. It will be understood that this length corresponds to the length of the aerosol generating substrate 10 described above with reference to Figures 1a and 1b. The continuous rod 88 is preferably cut repeatedly by the rod cutting unit 58 substantially at a midpoint between the ends of the susceptor strips 18 formed by cutting consecutive susceptor patches 28. In this way, the susceptor strips 18 are not cut by the rod cutting unit 58, thereby reducing wear on the cutting elements. Further, because the susceptor strips 18 are shorter than the aerosol generating strips 16, the ends of the susceptor strips 18 are not visible at either end of the aerosol generating articles 1 formed by the rod cutting unit 58. It will be understood that this type of method is particularly suitable for the mass production of aerosol generating articles 1.

Final Assembly

Further units (not shown) may be arranged downstream of the rod cutting unit 58 and may be configured to provide one or more additional components such as the mouthpiece segment 20 described above and to assemble these with the individual aerosol generating articles 1 formed by the rod cutting unit 56 to form finished aerosol generating articles 1, for example of the type illustrated in Figure 1. In this case, a separate wrapping unit may be provided downstream of the rod cutting unit 58 so that the assembled components can be simultaneously wrapped to form the finished aerosol generating articles 1. The further units may form part of the apparatus 30 or may be separate, stand-alone, units forming part of a final assembly line.

Although exemplary embodiments have been described in the preceding paragraphs, it should be understood that various modifications may be made to those embodiments without departing from the scope of the appended claims. Thus, the breadth and scope of the claims should not be limited to the above-described exemplary embodiments.

- 19 -

Any combination of the above-described features in all possible variations thereof is encompassed by the present disclosure unless otherwise indicated herein or otherwise clearly contradicted by context.

- 5 Unless the context clearly requires otherwise, throughout the description and the claims, the words “comprise”, “comprising”, and the like, are to be construed in an inclusive as opposed to an exclusive or exhaustive sense; that is to say, in the sense of “including, but not limited to”.

- 20 -

Claims

1. A method for continuously manufacturing aerosol generating articles (1), the method comprising:
 - (i) providing a continuous web (34) of an aerosol generating substrate (10);
 - 5 (ii) applying at least one susceptor patch (28) to a surface of the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating substrate (10);
 - (iii) cutting the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating substrate (10) and the at least one susceptor patch (28) applied to the surface thereof to form a plurality of aerosol generating strips (16) and a plurality of susceptor strips (18); and
 - 10 (iv) forming the plurality of aerosol generating strips (16) and the plurality of susceptor strips (18) into a continuous rod (88).
2. A method according to claim 1, wherein step (iii) comprises simultaneously cutting the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating substrate (10) and the at least one
15 susceptor patch (28) applied to the surface thereof.
3. A method according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein step (iii) is performed using a rotary cutter unit (78).
- 20 4. A method according to claim 3, wherein the rotary cutter unit (78) includes a first cutting drum (80) having circumferentially extending first cutting formations (84) and a second cutting drum (82) having circumferentially extending second cutting formations (86), and wherein the first and second cutting formations (84, 86) cooperate to cut the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating substrate (10) and the at least one
25 susceptor patch (28) applied to the surface thereof to form the plurality of aerosol generating strips (16) and the plurality of susceptor strips (18).
5. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein each of the plurality of aerosol generating strips (16) and each of the plurality of susceptor strips (18) has a
30 width of between approximately 0.5 mm and 2.0 mm, and preferably has a width of 1.0 mm.

- 21 -

6. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein step (ii) comprises adhering the at least one susceptor patch (28) to the surface of the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating substrate (10) using an adhesive (47).
- 5 7. A method according to claim 6, wherein the method comprises, after step (ii) and prior to step (iii), heating the adhesive (47) to cure or set the adhesive.
8. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating substrate (10) provided in step (i) includes a substantially flat
10 surface with a centre line, and step (ii) comprises applying the at least one susceptor patch (28) to the substantially flat surface substantially along the centre line.
9. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein:
step (ii) comprises consecutively applying a plurality of susceptor patches (28)
15 to the surface of the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating substrate (10) with a predefined and constant spacing (74) between each successive susceptor patch (28);
and
step (iii) comprises cutting the continuous web (34) of aerosol generating
substrate (10) and the plurality of susceptor patches (28) applied to the surface thereof
20 to form a plurality of aerosol generating strips (16) and a plurality of susceptor strips (18).
10. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the at least one susceptor patch (28) has a length of between 5 mm and 50 mm, preferably wherein the at least
25 one susceptor patch (28) has a length of between 10 mm and 30 mm.
11. A method according to any preceding claim, wherein the method further comprises:
(v) cutting the continuous rod (88) to form a plurality of individual aerosol
30 generating articles (1).

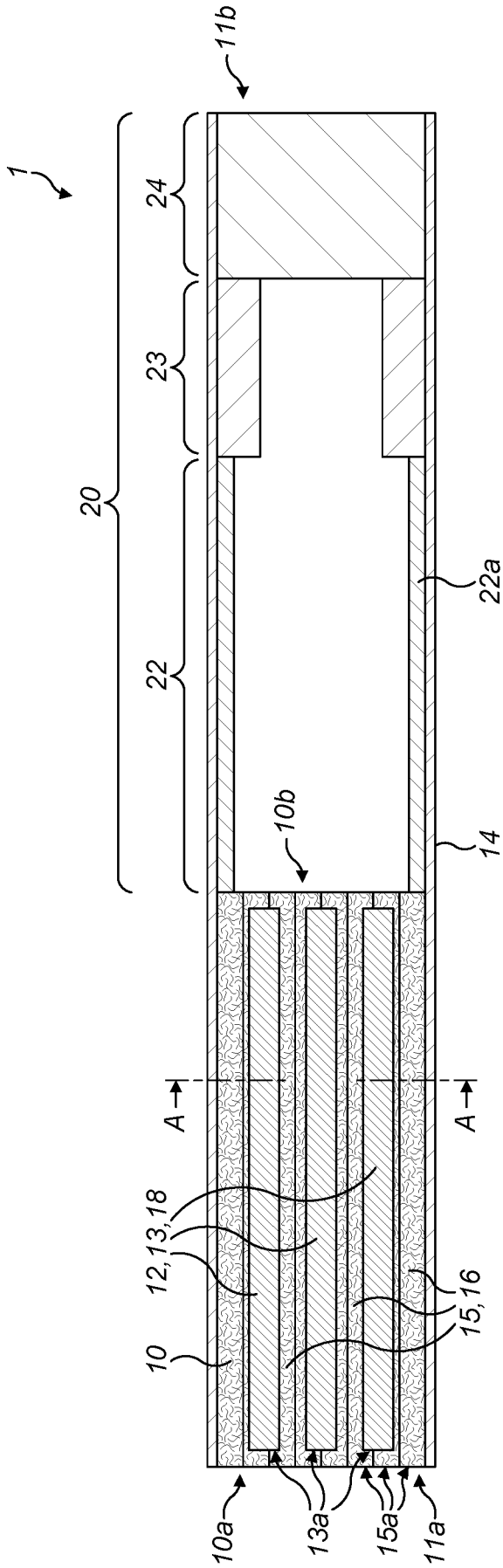


FIG. 1a

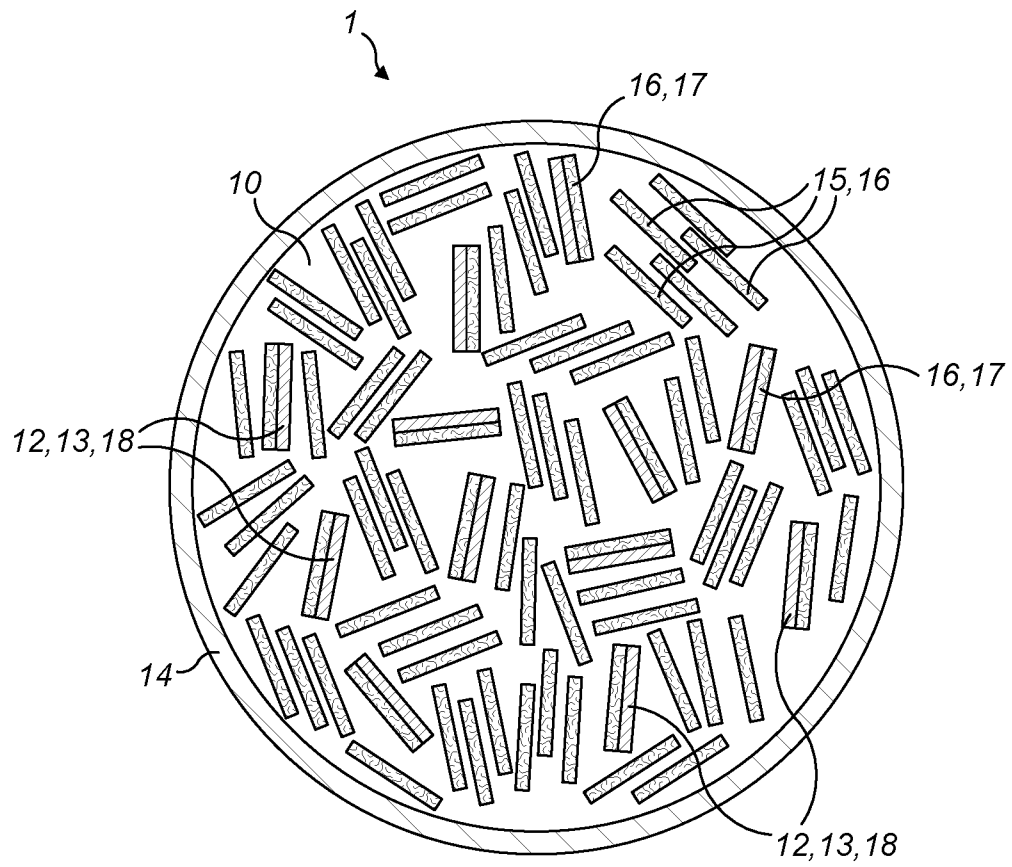


FIG. 1b

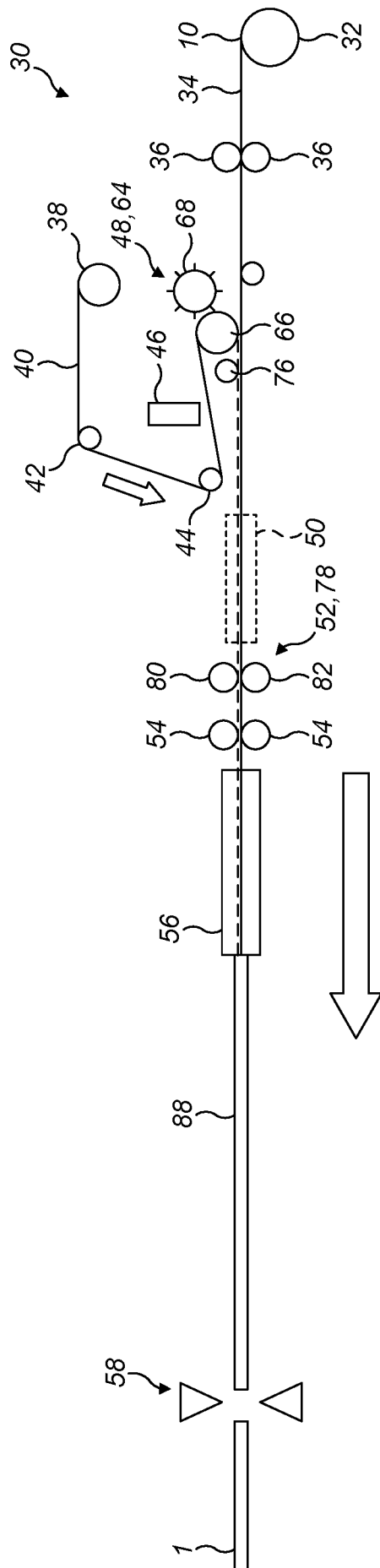


FIG. 2a

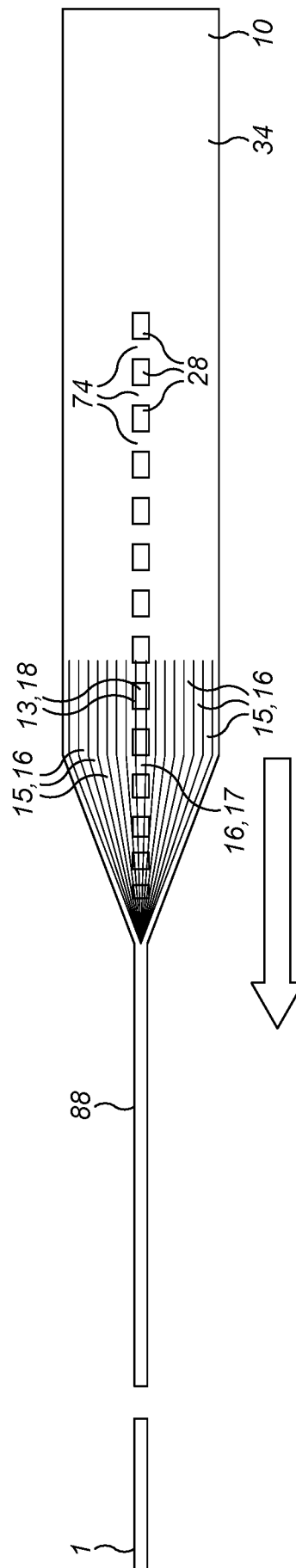


FIG. 2b

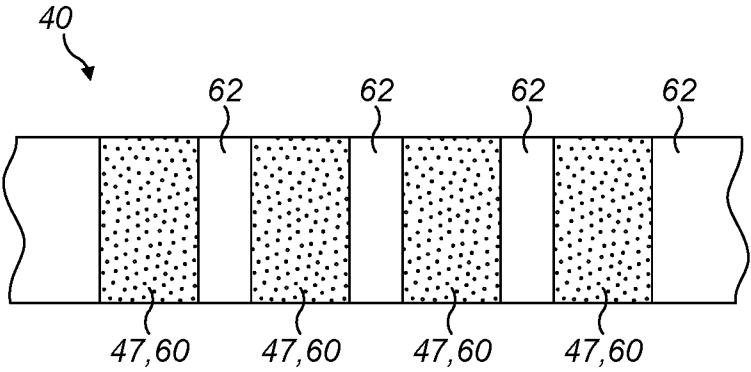
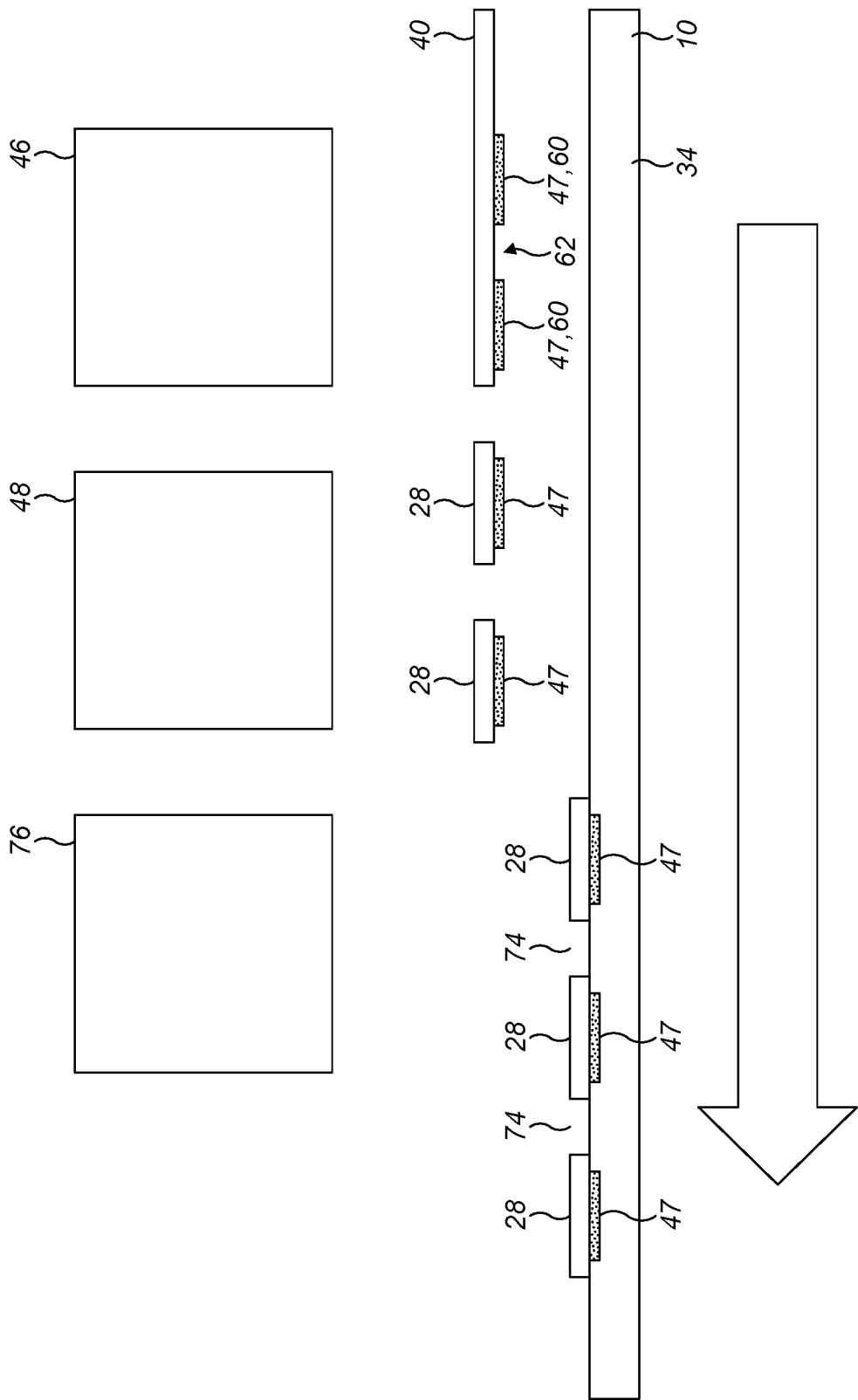


FIG. 3



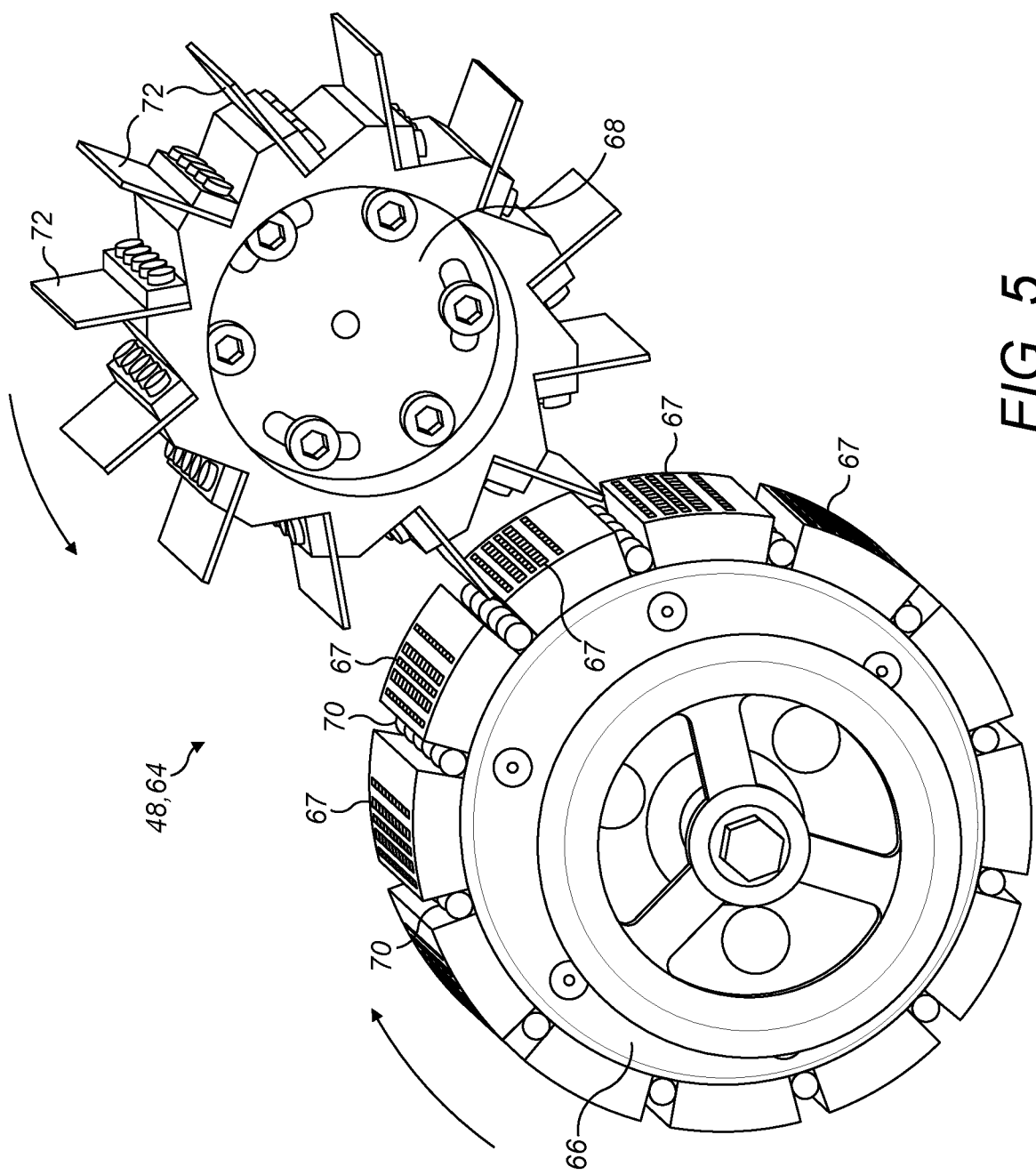


FIG. 5

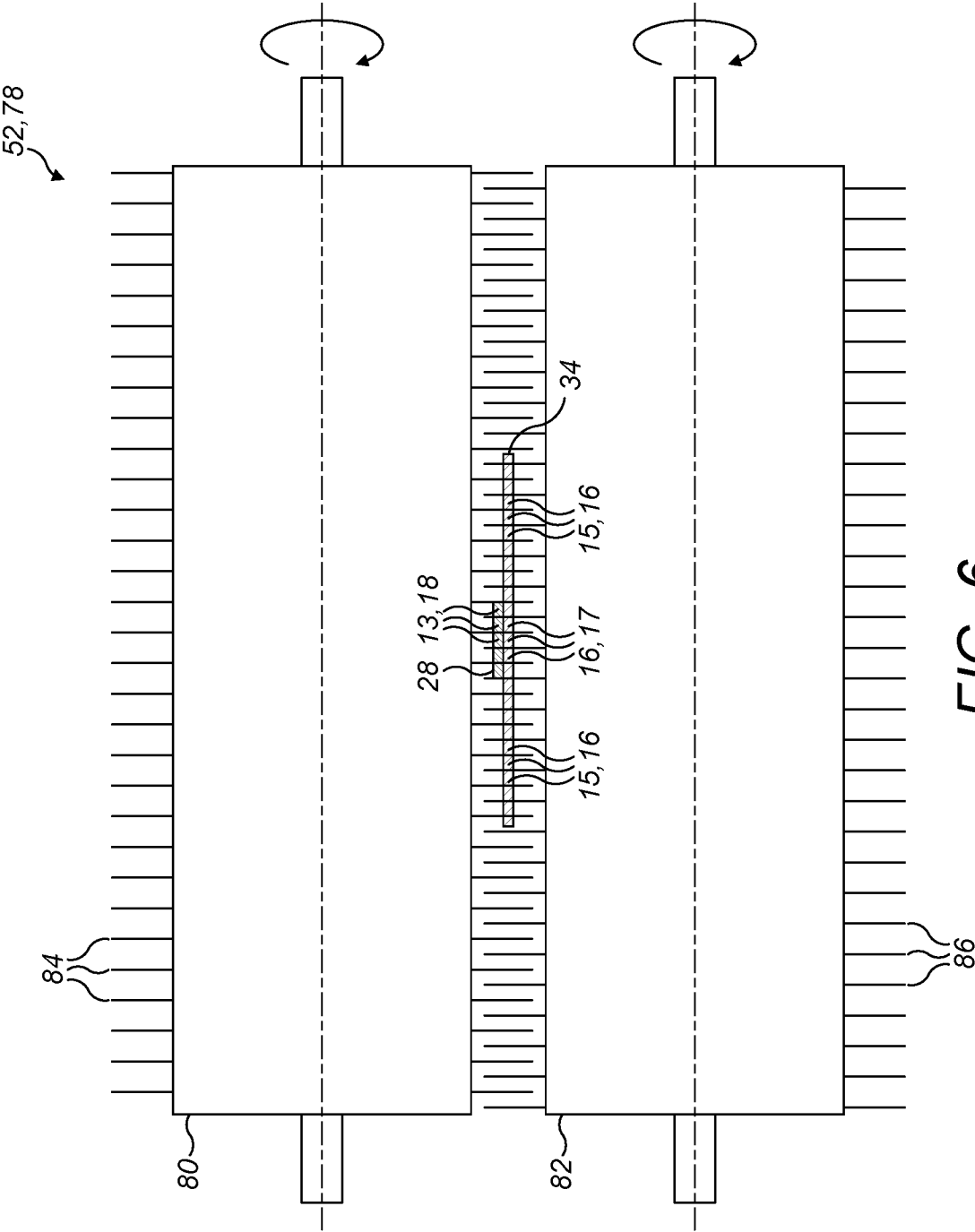


FIG. 6

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No

PCT/EP2021/075593

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

INV. A24C5/01 A24D1/20

ADD. A24F40/465

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

A24C A24D A24F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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E	WO 2021/213845 A1 (HAUNI MASCHINENBAU GMBH [DE]) 28 October 2021 (2021-10-28) page 19, line 15 - page 24, line 29; figures 6, 9, 10 -----	1-6, 8, 9, 11
A	WO 2020/109203 A1 (JT INT SA [CH]) 4 June 2020 (2020-06-04) page 17, line 11 - page 18, line 28; figures 1a-8c -----	1-11
A	EP 3 469 923 A1 (GD SPA [IT]) 17 April 2019 (2019-04-17) paragraph [0023] - paragraph [0054]; figures 1-5B ----- -/-	1-11



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

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"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

7 December 2021

Date of mailing of the international search report

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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PCT/EP2021/075593

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Information on patent family members

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